SUPPLEMENT

UNESCO

COURIER

PUBLICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Volume I.— No 11-12. DECEMBER 1948 — JANUARY 1949.

Our cover photo, taken on the future site of the United Nations headquarters in New York, is reproduced from the U.N. film "Clearing the Way". Through its new programme presented on the following pages, Unesco hopes that it, too, will help clear the way *for international understanding among all peoples of all ages everywhere.*

On the Threshold of 1949 The New Unesco Programme

UNESCO, the educational, scientific and cultural agency of the United Nations, is now entering on its third year.

It has before it a new world programme and at its head a new Director-General, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, a Mexican poet and former Foreign Minister and Minister of Education. A noted Indian philosopher and educator — Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan — is now the new Chairman of its Executive Board.

The new Unesco programme, the result of three and a half weeks of careful deliberation and study by the Third Session of the General Conference which met in Beirut, Lebanon, from November 17 to December 11, is a more closely knit, more integrated attempt to get people working together across national frontiers through education, science and culture — and thus to get a little sanity into the "minds of men".

TO carry out this task, Unesco has been given a 1949 budget of $7,780 000, an increase of $97,363 over 1948.

Of this $7,780,000 total, the Beirut Conference voted $ 1,357,936 which will be used for the development of Unesco's six major programme activities as follows :

Reconstruction	**$ 420.638**
Education	**810.165**
Natural Sciences	**679,505**
Social Sciences and Humanities	**405.913**
Cultural Activities	**523,667**
Communications (Exchange of Persons and Mass Communications)	**1,518,048**

In addition, the sum of $275,700 will be used by Unesco's Bureau of External Relations to encourage a greater participation in the Organization's work by its Member States, their National Commissions, and private international organizations, and to extend parts of its programme to occupied countries such as Germany and Japan and to autonomous and Trust territories.

Unesco has found that the National Commission is an essential vehicle for getting its message directly to the people. By January 1949, thirty-three Commissions had been set up out of a total of 45 Member States. Unesco is working for the development and strengthening of those already in operation and towards the formation of similar Commissions in the remaining 12 countries.

Unesco is now ready, too, after a preliminary study of the problem in Germany and Japan, to extend parts of its programme to these countries. During the coming months, Unesco will launch a plan to help develop democratic ways of thinking in Germany and Japan by encouraging renewed scientific, educational and intellectual contacts between the occupied countries and the rest of the world. Nor will the Organization neglect action on behalf of the non-autonomous and Trust territories which come within its scope.

As a member of the United Nations family, Unesco will continue to build a spirit of close co-operation with its parent organization and the other Specialized Agencies.

IN this special Supplement, the Unesco Courier presents the new programme of Unesco. This programme, adopted by the General Conference at Beirut, is Unesco's "Operation Education Science and Culture" *for the year 1949. And yet it is more than just that.*

In many respects it is a continuation of the basic programme adopted in 1947 by the General Conference at Mexico City and as such emphasizes the long-term, continuous nature of Unesco's work.

But above all, "Operation Education, Science and Culture" *is Unesco's, only in the sense that its Director-General and its Secretariat are the international servants of all the peoples throughout the world, whether they be Lebanese, Indian, American, French or Chinese.*

As Dr. Julian Huxley recently remarked:

"Alone, Unesco can accomplish nothing. Just as this Specialized Agency of the United Nations is a product of increasingly widespread belief in the necessity and the practicability of an ordered world, so the activities undertaken to implement that belief cannot be carried out alone by a secretariat in Paris. The measure of Unesco's progress and the measure of its worth will be the degree to which there is co-operation and participation in its work by the people of the world."

THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

AS Unesco's General Conference drew to its end on December 11, 1948, in the last hour of the last Plenary Session, the announcement came that the United Nations General Assembly in Paris had adopted the International Declaration of Human Rights.

Following this announcement, the Unesco delegates unanimously and dramatically voted one of the most important resolutions of the programme, calling upon the Director-General to employ all of Unesco's facilities, especially the press, film and radio, to bring this document—which has been compared to the Magna Charta of Great Britain, the French Declaration on the Rights of Man, and the Constitution of the United States—to the knowledge of men and women throughout the world.

The newly elected Director-General, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, rose to pledge his full efforts and those of the Unesco Secretariat in publicizing the Declaration and in working towards its ultimate world realization. "The United Nations", Dr Torres Bodet added, "have just provided Unesco with an excellent basis for support."

The entire Conference rose to its feet and applauded for five minutes to mark the solemn occasion.

Reconstructing the Damages of War

SINCE the end of the last war, the world has been faced with two critical problems of educational reconstruction : a material problem of rebuilding and re-equipping destroyed schools and universities, museums and libraries ; a human problem of rebuilding the shattered lives of thousands of children and young people who have been almost totally deprived of normal schooling.

Unesco's basic role in educational reconstruction is to hunt down the facts, find out what human and material reconstruction is needed, and where, and bring this information to the attention of the public.

By this "brass tacks" method of procedure, Unesco has been helping to arouse public opinion in many countries and to stimulate the efforts of voluntary organizations which in 1948 alone contributed over $100,000,000 in funds and materials. The job, however, is far from completed.

Here is how Unesco intends to tackle the two problems of human and material reconstruction during 1949. Let us look first at the human side of the problem.

The Human Problems

Aid to Youth

BETWEEN 1939 and 1945 thousands of children suddenly found themselves without homes and without parents. Many of these war orphans wandered about the war-torn countries and were later found and given care and attention in spontaneously created "Children's Villages", "Children's Communities" and "Children's Republics".

Today, however, these same children are no longer children. They are growing up and are ready to learn a useful trade as citizens of society.

Unesco strongly feels its responsibility in facing the problem of the education of these young workers. In 1949, therefore, in co-operation with the ILO and the UN Social Commission and other Specialized Agencies, Unesco will devote part of its attention to the organization of the technical and professional training of adolescent workers. This, Unesco believes, is a matter of urgent necessity.

Until now, international and national voluntary agencies which have organized work camps have drawn largely on student and teacher groups. Unesco feels that young workers and young farmers should also be included in the work camp movement.

DURING 1949, Unesco will consequently approach trade unions and workers' educational associations as well as the United Nations organization mentioned above, to arouse their interest and inspire their collaboration in the apprenticeship problems of war-handicapped adolescents.

At the same time Unesco will seek to broaden the recruitment basis for youth camps so as to include these groups of the younger generation which until now have not received sufficient attention.

In addition Unesco will expand its overall programme of aid to work camps generally through greater assistance to these organizations in developing their educational programmes, supplying libraries on international affairs and other subjects.

Youth Camp Leaders

ONE of the weaknesses of the youth camp movement lies in the present lack of trained leaders. To meet this need in part, Unesco, working with the organizations responsible for such movements, will publish in 1949, the first handbook of its kind in the world for camp leaders. This handbook will treat all the varied aspects of the organization and work of voluntary youth camps.

Unesco had already begun preparation, with the International Federation of Children's Communities, created by Unesco last year, for the organization during the summer holidays of 1949, of a big international children's convention as well as a holiday camp in one of the French "Children's Republics". This convention will bring together boys and girls from different national children's villages to get them to learn one another's way of living.

Child Editors

UNESCO also hopes to be able, with the Federation, to initiate the publication of an international children's newspaper, in which children themselves—all citizens of different "villages" and "communities"—will be able to express their ideas and build an international chain of friendship and brotherhood.

Plans for this newspaper are being worked out as part of a proposed World Community Centre to be built in Pestalozzi Village, Switzerland. The Centre would serve as a meeting place for educators engaged in work on war-handicapped children, and as a nucleus of special training courses for camp leaders.

Refugees

OTHER new phases of Unesco's "human" Reconstruction programme, as formulated by the Beirut Conference, include assistance to refugees driven from their homes by military operations in the Middle East and aid to refugee intellectuals everywhere.

In collaboration with officers delegated by the UN to examine refugee problems in the Middle East, Unesco has already completed a study of the educational needs of 800,000 refugees. Of these, 200,000 are of school age. The study will be used for stimulating campaigns to provide these refugees with basic educational needs.

Unesco will also co-operate with the IRO in order to find suitable employment for refugee intellectuals. Unesco Member States will be asked to call upon their educational institutions to aid this employment programme.

The Material Problems

WHEN microscopes and other scientific equipment arrive by plane over the waters of the Pacific and start a run-down Philippine laboratory going again; when a standard library with its 30 books becomes a prized possession of an Austrian university and rapidly achieves a long waiting list of readers; when a scientific review received in a youth camp library is prized as the only copy in all northern Italy and helps, in its small way, to bridge the years of intellectual isolation caused by the war, Unesco feels that the laborious job of rebuilding and re-equipping the damaged institutions of the world is achieving results.

Millions of people in many countries have found in educational reconstruction a positive, concrete way of expressing their goodwill towards other nations and their fervent desire for a decent and peaceful world.

The core of the problem, in reality, lies in what Americans call "know-how"—that is in knowing and ensuring that the right things are sent to the right places.

Through its fact-finding surveys, Unesco has been attempting to bring to light the "right things needed in the right places".

Thus, Volume II of the Book of Needs, which will appear early in 1949, as a result of Unesco's 1948 surveys, will point up the acute shortages and the pressing problems of the devastated countries of Asia.

In a similar effort to give the facts and arouse the people's conscience to the needs of the war-hit countries, Unesco will publish, early in 1949, a series of booklets showing how libraries, art galleries, museums and scientific laboratories have suffered as a result of war-damage. Special pamphlets will also appear on the problems of child war victims and children's communities.

In collaboration with the United Nations Film Board and the United States National Commission, Unesco is preparing two films for 1949. The first will depict the vast cultural destruction suffered by invaded countries and efforts being made to repair those losses. The second film will tell the tragic story of child victims of the war.

Emergency Aid

OF Unesco's budget for 1949, $175,000 has been set aside for its Emergency Aid Fund to meet some of the special high-priority needs of the war-hit countries.

This necessarily limited contribution, however, can meet only a tiny fraction of the total needs. Even if the entire Unesco Reconstruction budget of $420,000 were ear-marked for direct re-building purposes, it would hardly suffice to build one up-to-date school.

The main task of raising funds and organizing other forms of aid had been undertaken by national and international voluntary organizations, with Unesco assisting them as a stimulating and co-ordinating agent. We have already seen that, thanks to this effort, over $100,000,000 was collected in 1948.

Unesco will therefore continue to encourage national campaigns and help voluntary agencies to increase their already outstanding efforts.

Many of these agencies are now working in unison as members of the Temporary Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER) whose headquarters are located at Unesco House in Paris and whose secretariat is provided by Unesco. TICER member-agencies now total 28 and represent over 700 national organizations in more than 60 countries.

Unesco will also continue to work closely with the International Children's Emergency Fund so that part of the funds raised by its campaigns is devoted to educational needs.

Transition to Construction

The Beirut Conference, while fully recognizing that the needs of devastated countries must continue to have priority, resolved that Unesco will, in future years, effect a gradual transition from reconstruction to a long-term constructive programme of development of education, science and culture in all countries and in underdeveloped areas in particular.

During 1949 Unesco will accordingly develop a study-plan, with the International Bureau of Education, to determine the needs of countries which have been unable for social and economic reasons to reach adequate educational levels. This study will give preliminary indications as to the degree and time of Unesco's transition from reconstruction to construction.

A BROAD EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PEOPLE OF ALL AGES

IN his inaugural address on December 10, 1948, before the General Conference in Beirut, Dr. Torres Bodet, Director-General of Unesco, pointed out that "no clear-cut line can be drawn between the duties of the educator and the obligations of the diplomat".

"For", he said, "if the former brings up new generations to believe in intolerance, in conformity with some inhuman form of nationalism, the diplomat in his turn will find himself compelled to pursue a policy of aggression or to practise tactics dictated by spite or envy. Peoples, in their international conduct reveal the same characteristics that they have revealed in the class-room at school."

Unesco feels, in effect, that by getting teachers to think internationally and to understand other customs and habits, it will be paving the road for global thinking by the younger generations.

The Beirut Conference called upon all teachers and educationists to make every effort "in primary and secondary schools... both in teaching and in framing programmes of study, to avoid inculcating by word or implication, the belief that lands, peoples and customs other than one's own are necessarily inferior, or are otherwise unworthy of understanding and sympathy".

International-Minded Teachers

UNESCO itself has mapped out a programme designed to encourage international-mindedness amongst teachers and young people alike, through educational seminars, the revision of textbooks, educational missions, competitions for youth and through its work towards an Educational Charter for Youth.

Unesco will, of course, continue to develop its overall programme to improve educational standards generally throughout the world, by serving as an educational "exchange and mart", and providing information on the contributions of each country and its most pressing needs in education.

Among the more active methods which will be carried out during the next twelve months for bringing about this cross-fertilization of educational ideas, are the following.

Schools and Youth

UNESCO will attempt to find ways of associating the youth of the world with all of Unesco's programme in general. Last year, for example, the Organization launched two competitions—an essay and a poster contest—to arouse interest in Unesco's work. Entries for these competitions must be posted before July 1, 1949, and later in the year Unesco will announce the winners and make the awards. These will consist of grants for travel abroad, either for study or to attend a conference on world affairs, or to purchase books and other educational material.

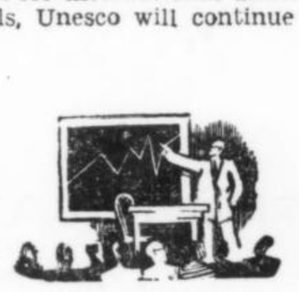
Unesco, however, is only one part of the family of the United Nations. The Teachers' Seminar held in New York last year prepared a large number of materials to help in teaching about the UN and its Agencies. These are now being edited and will be sent to Member States early in 1949, along with a forthcoming publication on "Suggestions and Recommendations on Teaching about the UN and its Agencies".

During 1949, Unesco will place special emphasis on the development of international understanding through geography teaching. A Teachers' Guide, showing how, by using an historic approach, pupils between 15 and 18 years of age can be interested in the DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS will also be prepared.

Unesco will continue to work toward an international Charter for Youth.

This Charter, which would complement the Declaration of Human Rights, would specify that distinctions of colour, race, sex or religion should not operate against any group of young people and that no young person should be deprived of instruction suited to his capacities by reason of financial handicap.

In many of its activities to encourage education for international understanding in schools, Unesco will continue to work



in close collaboration with the United Nations itself, and with other international organizations such as the International Bureau of Education (IBE) in Geneva.

Educational Missions

ONE of Unesco's chief functions in the field of Education is to find out the most urgent needs of its Member States and to help out, where it can, in meeting these needs.

Several of Unesco's Member States have asked the Organization to send "Educational Missions" to help them survey and improve their educational systems. Two missions have already been arranged for 1949 to visit the Philippines and Afghanistan.

The Philippine Government is considering the re-organization of its Educational system, and with this in view, has asked Unesco to undertake a survey of its elementary, secondary and adult education. The mission will probably begin work at the end of January 1949.

The Afghanistan Mission will study the vocational education system of the country as well as elementary and secondary education.

It is hoped that a third Mission will be organized in 1949.

Educational Seminars

WHAT started out as an experiment two years ago in bringing teachers and educators from different parts of the world together to talk over their special problems and getting to understand one another's ways, has had such success that Unesco's General Conference in Beirut decided to put its international teachers' Seminars on a more permanent footing.

Unesco will therefore arrange for two more Seminars in 1949 and prepare for a further two in 1950.

The first 1949 Seminar, to be held in India, will discuss adult education in rural areas. The second (in Brazil) to be planned as a joint enterprise of the Pan American Union, the Government of Brazil and Unesco, will have as its theme the problem of combatting illiteracy.

In addition, Unesco will begin the preparation of materials and documentation for the two 1950 Seminars, one on the teaching of geography in relation to international understanding, and the other on the revision of textbooks, with special emphasis on history books.

Improvements of Textbooks

THIS Seminar on textbook revision will undoubtedly serve to highlight the work carried out by Unesco in 1948 and 1949 in the general field of textbook improvement.

Unesco has already worked out a set of principles and criteria as well as a Model Plan that will help countries to analyse their school textbooks to prevent exaggerated national bias. These criteria and the Model Plan will be published as a handbook by the end of January 1949.

Work with Universities

AS another step in its programme to bring world educators together to talk over their problems and learn each other's ways, Unesco called a conference of university leaders in 1948. This meeting decided to create a world Universities Bureau which will be set up in 1949 and will serve as a clearing house for all matters of interest to colleges and universities the world over.

* * *

WE have seen that Unesco is striving to build the will for world peace by reaching out to the minds of young persons in elementary and secondary schools, that it is drawing teachers and university leaders together from all corners of the globe.

Unesco's aim, however, is to reach out to the minds of ordinary citizens everywhere. This means that Unesco cannot neglect the education of the whole adult population and that it must look to the needs of the millions who still lack the very basic elements of education (Fundamental Education).

Adult Education

AN important change has taken place in recent years in the very conception of Adult Education. In many countries it was originally conceived to fill the gaps left by inadequate schooling or to provide apprenticeship training for a trade. Today, adult education is also concerned with meeting the needs for further education of those who have even had a university education.

Today adult education activities range from evening courses to musical and dramatic performances. It includes domestic and technical training and nourishes such leisure-time interests as the arts and crafts, folk-dancing and hobbies.

Unesco feels that the time is ripe for the pooling of techniques and experiments in this rapidly developing field. To provide workers in adult education with their first opportunity since the war for exchanging ideas on the most characteristic developments in each country and to ensure among them a feeling of common responsibility, Unesco is calling a Conference on Adult Education in 1949.

Every country in the world—whether a member of Unesco or not—will be invited to send representatives to the meetings which will be held in Denmark. To prepare adult education leaders for this conference, Unesco has already published an attractive **pamphlet on Adult Education** which is being distributed throughout Member States.

In addition, Unesco has been gathering information on adult education developments all over the world which will be incorporated into an **International Directory on Adult Education**, to be published in 1949.

Fundamental Education

IN many parts of the world, millions of men, women and children still live in the most primitive ignorance and superstition. These people lack the basic intellectual tools of modern existence. Not only must they learn to read and write, but they must also be taught how to check disease, how to use machines, how to grow their food more efficiently. They must also acquire the ability to govern themselves. Only thus can they become useful partners in a world community.

The Fundamental Education campaigns carried out during the past years by countries such as China, Mexico, and Turkey represent only a "drop in the fundamental education bucket", as it were.

Similar experiments are being carried out effectively in many remote spots on the globe. Until now, the results of these efforts have not been available in systematic, co-ordinated form, so that work in one country has rarely benefitted workers in another.

Unesco's Clearing House in Fundamental Education is an attempt to pool such information, analyze it and make it available to field workers everywhere. In 1949, Unesco will begin publication of a **Quarterly Bulletin of Fundamental Education** as well as a **Monthly Abstract Service** of articles to fill this much-needed gap.

HAITI PILOT PROJECT : In 1948, Unesco undertook preliminary surveys for a Pilot Project in the Marbial Valley of Haiti. Pending a report from the

United Nations Mission to Haiti, on which Unesco was represented, final decisions as to the nature and scope of the project was held up. In the meantime, however, there has been quite a remarkable upsurge of spontaneous activity amongst the inhabitants of the Marbial Valley as a result of Unesco's preliminary survey. During the coming year it is hoped that this undertaking will be able to show positive, definite results.

CARTOONS FOR EDUCATION :

In 1949, Unesco began work on a Fundamental Education experiment, rich in potentialities, in which an animated cartoon specialist will attempt to "marry" the work of Chinese artists with Western techniques of animation.

In this wholly new enterprise, Unesco is co-operating with Jimmy Yen's famous Mass Education Movement in China in the production of sample films, film-strips, charts and other materials for the education of illiterate adults.

The first theme on which materials are being prepared for 1949 is "A Healthy Village". The Mass Education Movement in China will provide a testing ground for all the teaching materials produced.

THE NATURAL SCIEN

JUST as Unesco's chief aim in Education is to help raise living standards everywhere by encouraging the sharing of the world's knowledge and using all the means we have for learning to live together in peace, so Unesco's principal aim in the Natural Sciences is to help international collaboration among workers in science and technology, to improve man's understanding of the world he lives in, and to overcome the inequalities in living standards which are a contributing cause to international war.

To promote international co-operation and understanding among scientists, and to aid in the pooling and sharing of existing scientific knowledge, Unesco's programme includes a wide field of activities ranging from Science Co-operation Offices spread around the globe to a broad plan for financial assistance to international scientific organizations. Unesco provides a World Centre of Scientific Liaison and has developed an extensive programme for arousing public interest in the impact of modern scientific development on society.

WORLD CENTRE OF SCIENTIFIC LIAISON

Aid to Organizations in the Pure and Applied Sciences

SINCE its creation in 1946, Unesco has recognized the important contribution made by international non-governmental organizations in the fields of the pure and applied sciences in furthering the aims and purposes of Unesco and in showing how people of all countries can work together on concrete problems.

Through grants-in-aids and contracts to organizations, such as the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and its ten federated Unions (Astronomy, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Crystallography, Geography, Geodesy and Geophysics, History of Science, Pure and Applied Physics, Scientific Radio, and Theoretical and Applied Mechanics), the World Power Conference, the World Engineering Conference and various International Medical Congresses, Unesco has given renewed life and vigour to the work of international scientific collaboration.

In the fields of Agricultural and Medical Sciences Unesco's work is closely co-ordinated with the Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

Aid to Over 100 Enterprises

IN reviewing the effectiveness of Unesco's grants-in-aid for the pure sciences, the General Conference at Beirut voted to increase the proposed sum for 1949 from an originally planned $192,-010 to $200,000, and approved a substantial amount for contracts for the applied sciences. In this way, Unesco will stimulate greater teamwork between professors, students, research workers, engineers and doctors all over the globe and will further help these groups to develop a truly international spirit based on common work and common ideals.

The grants-in-aid and contracts will make possible over one hundred different enterprises, including international symposia on important and urgent scientific subjects, increased travel grants to enable scientists to pursue work in countries other than their own, the publication of the reports of international congresses, organizational assistance to nascent international bodies, preparation of special studies for Unesco, etc.

In April 1949, a meeting to create a Permanent Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences will be held in Brussels, Belgium, in collaboration with WHO. *The World Health Organization has allocated the sum of $20,000 for 1949 to assist in the organization of this Council.* The Council will be an independent non-governmental organization, with agreements with Unesco and WHO. The Council will press forward the publication of the results of the Congresses to spread new medical knowledge to the widest international public.

Scientific Literature

CONSIDERABLE progress has already been made on the internationally vital problem of what is called "Science abstracting". As in most other parts of Unesco's programme, this work is carried on in close co-operation not only with other aspects of the Organization's programme (Libraries), but with other Agencies of the United Nations (WHO, FAO).

It is estimated that about a million technical articles are published in different countries each year. Since no scientist can possibly hope to read all the articles even within his special field of interest, abstracts or resumés of these articles are published. However, some articles are abstracted many times and others not at all.

Unesco has set itself the goal of attempting to achieve a co-ordination of the activities of different abstracting organizations. Already an Interim Co-ordinating Committee on Medical and Biological Abstracting has been formed under the auspices of Unesco and WHO. A world Conference on science abstracting and other problems concerning scientific literature will be held in Unesco House in June 1949.

Multi-lingual Scientific Dictionaries

DURING the next twelve months, Unesco will also begin preliminary studies for the preparation of authoritative *multi-lingual scientific dictionaries* by establishing co-operation between publishers and scientific bodies. Such co-operation is greatly needed at the present time and its scope is such that only an international organization such as Unesco could successfully stimulate it.

In collaboration with FAO, Unesco will aid in maintaining and operating the Library of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome during 1949. Unesco will provide an emergency grant of $15,-000 towards the upkeep of the Rome Library.

Scientific Apparatus

THE Beirut Conference approved the further development of the Scientific Apparatus Information Service (SAIS), whose establishment was recommended by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London. This novel service answers queries concerning scientific and technological apparatus for education and research.

In order to extend the available services of information, assurances of close co-operation have been obtained from representatives of scientific equipment manufacturers in nine countries. Such contacts are being further extended to include universities, research associations and international scientific organizations.

There has been a long-felt need among science teachers the world over for an internationally agreed standard of basic equipment for teaching science in primary and secondary schools, universities and technical colleges.

To meet this need Unesco has obtained the services of experts in five leading countries to compile such inventories, and it is planned to publish them during 1949 in French, English and Spanish and later in Chinese and Arabic.

Scientific Reconstruction

DURING 1948 Unesco purchased about a quarter of a million dollars worth of scientific equipment for the war-devastated countries of Europe and Asia. In addition to this Unesco has been asked to spend a quarter of a million dollars for Educational Reconstruction on behalf of the London Lord Mayor's Fund.

In 1949 a sum of $175 000 has been set aside by Unesco for Reconstruction of war-devastated countries. Of this sum, it is estimated that approximately 50 per cent will be spent on scientific equipment. Credits will be allocated to various institutions in these countries for the purchase of scientific equipment, of their own choice, through Unesco.

SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICES

THROUGH its four Science Co-operation Offices, located in the Middle East (Cairo), East Asia (Nanking and Shanghai), South Asia (Delhi) and Latin America (Montevideo), Unesco is overcoming the feeling of isolation and even abandonment in which many scientific groups still find themselves in various parts of the world.

These stations or science "bases" will continue to aid scientists and technicians to raise the local standards of living and to facilitate the exchange of scientific knowledge and information within the regions and with the rest of the world. The peoples in the regions are thus given a feeling of being a part of the world community and of taking part in its modern development.

In view of the success of these Offices, the Beirut Conference agreed that such activities should be maintained "as an undertaking of the highest priority in the Natural Sciences programme".

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Popularization of Science and its Social Implications

THE principal goal of Unesco in the field of science popularization is to make available to the general public information on new scientific and technological discoveries and to spread understanding of the scientific attitude and methods.

During 1949 it is planned to disseminate reports prepared by experts familiar with popularization of science through the press, radio, films and museums. It is also planned to call a meeting of science club organizers to consider ways of increasing the international effectiveness of such clubs and to co-operate in the development of Unesco's Adult Education programme.

At Mexico City Unesco decided to launch a programme to initiate in Member States discussions each year on a scientific theme of current international importance. For 1949 the theme selected is FOOD AND PEOPLE (for further details see Mass Communications, Projects Division, Page 7 of this Supplement.)

Conservation of Resources and Protection of Nature

IN July 1949 the United Nations is calling a Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources. Unesco has participated in the preparations for this Conference especially concentrating on the problems of education for conservation.

Unesco is calling, jointly with the newly established International Union for the Protection of Nature, an International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature. It will be held in the U.S.A. immediately following the United Nations Conference.

International Scientific Institutes

THE International Institute of the Hylean Amazon is expected to start on its first programme of research during 1949. **At Beirut a $12,000 subvention to the new Institute was approved to cover projects of special interest to Unesco.**

A new venture along this line was proposed by India and approved by the Beirut Conference. During 1949 Unesco will study the possibilities of establishing an **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARID ZONE** which would devote its efforts to the problems of the ever-expanding desert areas that now cover one-fourth of the earth's surface.

Another new aspect of Unesco's 1949 programme in the Natural Sciences will be a preliminary study towards the possible establishment of an international computation centre.

Today few countries possess modern, high-speed calculating equipment capable of making complex computations needed in many branches of pure and applied science. An International Computation Centre, especially available to countries lacking specialized equipment, is considered of great value.

THE UNESCO B

THE budget of Unesco for 1949 totals $7,780,000.

Following the procedure they adopted at Mexico City in 1947, the delegates to the Beirut Conference began, on 23 November, by fixing the ceiling budget for the financial year 1949, before discussing the Programme in any detail. This was placed at 8,000.000 dollars, and finally reduced to $7.780,000.

The budgetary ceiling which the Conference set itself, enabled the delegates to select the most important and urgent among the projects which had been submitted, and to define clearly the practical scope, in 1949, of those adopted.

The Programme budget for Unesco's six Departments, in order of size of the appropriation, follows:

	Dollars
Communication, Exchange of Persons and Promotion	**1,518,043**
Education	**810,165**
Natural Sciences	**679,505**
Cultural Activities	**523,667**
Reconstruction	**420,638**
Human and Social Relations	**405,913**

This makes a total of 4,357,936 dollars for the development of Unesco's programme activities.

It should, however, be noted, as Dr. Julian Huxley pointed out when presenting the Organization's budgetary estimates to the Beirut Conference, that part of the appropriation for administrative expenditure also includes activities directly involved in the carrying out of the Programme.

This applies particularly to the sums allocated to the Bureau of External Relations for the purpose of extending to Germany and Japan a part of Unesco's programme.

The heading "Administration" also includes the Director-General's Office and the Bureau of Conference Planning.

The other sections of the Budget are the following:

	Dollars
General Conference and Executive Board	268,740
General Administration	2,019.798
Common Service Costs	1,000,000
Budgetary Reserve	133,526

The details of the appropriation for

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

"MAN has now reached a stage in his history where he can study scientifically the causes of the tensions that make for war". Eight prominent social scientists, brought together by Unesco during 1948, worked out and signed a common statement on the causes of world friction beginning with the words just quoted.

"Modern wars between nations and groups of nations", this 12-point statement continues, "are fostered by many of the myths, traditions and symbols of national pride handed down from one generation to another".

Study of Fascism in Germany and Italy

AS part of its broad programme on **Tensions Affecting International Understanding,** Unesco is undertaking in 1949 an important study of some of these myths, traditions and symbols of national pride which lay at the root of Fascism in Germany and Italy.

It is true that the origins of German Nazism and Italian Fascism have been the subject of study by individuals before. Unesco feels, however, that by getting social scientists from all parts of the world to work together on this subject, and by organizing intensive research with documentary material now available but not yet adequately exploited, it will be able to achieve new and more revealing results. In this way, Unesco hopes it can assist in the early recognition of similar movements of this kind in the future.

Community studies

THE study of the origin and development of Fascism is only one new development in Unesco's "Tensions" programme. In 1949, Unesco will also undertake a series of intensive studies of individual communities to "determine the distinctive character of the various national cultures".

These enquiries will be arranged as a number of "pilot studies" in four countries — France, India, Hungary and Australia — presenting widely varying cultural patterns. In each country at least two distinctly different communities will be selected for study to determine whether "national" characteristics emerge in spite of the differences between one community and another. The studies will be carried on under the direct supervision of scientific organizations in these four countries.

A preliminary meeting of a small group of special scientists — anthropologists, social psychologists and psychiatrists — will be held at Unesco House from January 24-28, to prepare the way for this whole investigation. Among these experts will be representatives from the WHO and the World Federation of Mental Health.

"Way of Life" series

THE community studies will in no way duplicate or replace the "Way of Life" series begun in 1948 which will be continued in 1949. They will serve rather to supplement that series by the use of more intensive methods.

Early in 1948, Unesco enlisted the co-operation of the International Studies Conference to prepare a series of monographs on the "Way of Life", of various peoples of the world, including France, Norway, Poland. Switzerland. Canada. India and Hungary.

A number of additional countries are being asked to prepare similar memoranda during the next twelve months, and Unesco will publish several volumes in this series.

Population and Technological Change

ANOTHER new aspect of Unesco's 1949 "Tensions" programme deals with the relations between population problems and technological changes on the one hand, and international tensions on the other.

Two studies will be undertaken in this field. One on the effect of modern technology on international tensions (in collaboration with the International Labour Organization). The other on the relation between population problems, especially as related to minority and immigrant groups, and international relations. This latter work will be carried out in collaboration with ECOSOC.

What do you think of your neighbours?

DURING the past twelve months Unesco asked various organizations to help in studies to find out what people in one country think of their own and other nations.

A number of surveys of the "public opinion" type were conducted in the U.S.A., France, U.K., Australia the Netherlands, Norway, Italy, China and Mexico. Studies were also completed of the treatment of certain foreign groups in U.S. films and in the American press and radio. The results of these studies will be published in 1949.

IN all of its activities in the field of Tensions", Unesco is seeking to encourage and facilitate co-operative international research by social scientists. It is gathering together and examining critically the results of such research and is serving to make these results available to social scientists. educators and others throughout the world.

As the social scientists who drafted the statement on the causes of tensions which make for war so aptly put it:

"The social scientist can help make clear to people of all nations that the freedom and welfare of one are ultimately bound up with the freedom and welfare of all, that the world need not continue to be a place where men must either kill or be killed".

Standards of political science

DURING 1949, the Social Sciences Department of Unesco will continue research into the technique of international conferences in order to develop more effective methods of planning and conducting such conferences.

Unesco will also continue its work on the methods and techniques in Political Science. A report, stressing recommendations for the promotion of international standards in political science, will probably be published in 1949

SOCIAL scientists have long felt the need for a world organization, similar to the International Council of Scientific Unions, which would knit their work together on an international level and increase their effectiveness.

Unesco is actively engaged in aiding three of the principal social sciences (economics, sociology and political science) to set up international associations — for the first time in their history. In each of these three disciplines an international Congress is planned for 1949.

By this means Unesco hopes to advance the scientific standards in each of these fields, and to promote the setting up of national associations of economists, sociologists and political scientists in countries where no associations at present exist. Eventually, Unesco hopes that an International Council of the Social Sciences will also be created which will speak for social scientists as a whole the world over.

BUDGET FOR 1949

each part of the Programme itself are as follows:

RECONSTRUCTION: Reconstruction Campaigns, $151,040: Emergency Action by Unesco, $226,743.

EDUCATION: Clearing House Activities, Seminars and Improvement of Teaching Materials, $291,272; Fundamental Education, $241,645; Schools and Youth (Education for International Understanding, Teachers' Charter and Educational Charter for Youth, Science and the Arts in General Education, etc), $121,652; Higher and Adult Education, $94,690.

NATURAL SCIENCES: Science Cooperation Offices, $221,856; World Centre of Scientific Liaison, $146,111; Cooperation with United Nations, Specialized Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (Grants-in-Aid to Scientific Bodies, Institute of the Hylean Amazon, etc.), $242,374; Popularization of Science, $14,476.

HUMAN AND SOCIAL RELATIONS: General Social Science Activities (Study of International Collaboration, etc.), $74,291; Tensions, $148,058; Social Implications of Science, $10.633.

PHILOSOPHY AND HUMAN RELATIONS, $119,399.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Arts and Letters, $140,266; Translation of Great Books, $33,751; Museums, $71,651; Libraries, $147,740; Copyright, $63,401; Cultural Liaison Office for the Middle East, $29,849.

COMMUNICATION: Exchange of Persons, $119,012; Mass Communications. $569.671 (This includes : a. — Technical Needs, $109,505; b.— Removal of Obstacles, $77.200; c.—Projects Division, $382,966); Exchange of Information (Archives, Publications, etc.), $311,584; Programme Promotion (National Commissions, Public Information, etc.), $428,421.

CULTURAL ACTIVITY

Philosophy and Humanistic Studies

ALTHOUGH in the field of the Natural Sciences Unesco's ideal is unqualified universality, the same principle cannot be applied in the field of the Humanistic Sciences. Here diversity is legitimate and any attempt at artificial levelling would spell death for cultures, which are the natural products of the history and living conditions of every human group. Here too, however, Unesco has a vital role to play in securing universality of a kind, but the universality which must be sought is that of mutual understanding and not of levelling.

In organizing its **Philosophic Round Tables** Unesco's aim is to consult the best, the clearest, and the most sensitive minds of the contemporary world, to enable them to clarify its work, and to associate themselves with its endeavours. These Round Tables will supply a meeting place for people in different fields: writers, artists, scientists, men of action, or philosophers, and they will have as their subject these problems of values which are central to Unesco's task.

IN 1949 Unesco will organize a Round Table discussion on the complex question of the freedom and responsibility of the artist. **This will be designed to isolate the underlying significance of the concept of freedom of artistic creation, without neglecting the concomitant problem of the relationship between the artist and the public, and of the artist's responsibility** (see next page "Freedom of the Artist").

In another series, Unesco will endeavour to convene leading men of letters and thinkers, and will ask them to determine the position of modern intellectuals towards the problem of peace in a world which has never been more highly conscious, but which at the same time, has never been more disturbed.

Inquiry into Ideological Conflicts

THERE are some problems so grave and complex that more elaborate methods must be adopted to explore them properly and to arrive at conclusions capable of application in the present state of international affairs. A mere discussion, however profound, between prominent personalities would be inadequate in such a matter as the misunderstandings so often implicit in the use of the commonest political concepts.

Words like "democracy", "equality", "law" seem clear enough. In fact, however, each is a tangled complex of ideas which must be patiently unravelled in order to eliminate the powers of suggestion and the possibilities of discord which arise from the ambiguous use of such words.

It is with this in mind that Unesco will complete, in 1949, an inquiry begun in 1948 into the varying connotations of democracy. Unesco has chosen the concept of democracy because it has felt that it is the most important stake in contemporary political discussions.

Unesco drafted a detailed, precise questionnaire which was sent to National Commissions and to a large number of specialists in Member States. During the coming months, a Committee will study the replies received and sum up its findings. The result will provide a veritable catalogue of the accepted meanings of the word "democracy", and of the misunderstandings revealed by the inquiry.

Comparative Study of Cultures

HOWEVER, if the study of political concepts is at the core of the whole task of pacification, it must not be forgotten that these comparatively clear and easily defined ideas are only a small part of the complexity of a particular culture.

It is often said that civilization is passing through a crisis, that mankind is no longer agreed on the content of a common civilization which all nations could adopt, and which teachers could propagate; each people feels that it has an original contribution to make to the joint creation of the human civilization of to-morrow. But what is that contribution? And how frequently is the idea of an original contribution clouded by pride or an inferiority complex—both of which are often inter-related?

In view of this, Unesco has undertaken an inquiry to determine how far the cultures of the various world areas either do, or without much difficulty could, influence each other. Conversely Unesco wants to find out how much mutual understanding, and a possible pooling of certain elements, are checked by deep-seated antipathies which could be isolated and eventually eliminated.

Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind

UNESCO feels that a scientific and cultural history of mankind, prepared with a truly international spirit and in keeping with all modern scientific data is strongly needed to-day. Such a history, Unesco feels, should be widely distributed throughout the world, once it is completed.

This, however, is a long-term task which can best be carried out in two stages: first the preparation of small textbooks for pupils and teachers in schools all over the world. These textbooks would tell the story of man's progress, not by citing examples of war, or political deals devoid of any humane significance, but by showing the slow rise of civilization through the combined efforts of all peoples.

The second stage would utilize all modern scientific means to draw up a great synthesis of the history of mankind from the point of view of scientific progress and cultural achievement.

International Council

TO accomplish all these tasks it is necessary that Unesco bring together the world's best minds as often as possible. More than that, however, it must also encourage and support the great international learned societies of the world which can ensure the continuity of relationships and exchanges necessary for the creation of a common outlook transcending national frontiers and the strict confines of particular subjects.

Unesco, therefore, will continue in 1949 the work begun in 1948 for the foundation of an International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. To this end it will encourage the formation of international societies or federations of philosophers, historians, linguists, anthropologists and archaeologists, and will associate them in a Council where the various groups may exchange notes and strive to avoid the perils of excessive specialization.

CULTURAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES

ARTS AND LETTERS

THOUGH supported financially by Unesco, the **International Theatre Institute,** with headquarters at Paris, is a young independent organization working to encourage and facilitate theatrical exchanges of all types.

At present, Unesco is making preparations for the foundation, on similar autonomous lines, of an International Organization for Music. The preliminary investigation has been made and a committee of experts and of representatives of specialized international organizations is to meet at Unesco House to consider the possibility of such an organization of its programme and its constitution.

Unesco has also undertaken the preparation of catalogues of existing recorded music, which, it is hoped, will prove of the utmost value to the general public, schools and projessionnal musicians of all countries. Three catalogues are in course of preparation and will cover Western and Oriental classical music and folk music.

Reproductions of Paintings

A similar effort is being made regarding **art reproductions.** Unesco is preparing lists of the fine reproductions currently available in all countries. A catalogue of reproductions of western paintings since 1860 is in course of preparation and will be followed this year by a second catalogue covering paintings prior to that date. Catalogues on oriental painting will also be completed.

The finest reproductions, selected with the assistance of highly qualified experts, and covering major periods in the history of art, will be made available to school and other education groups, so that they may arrange travelling exhibitions for the countries most lacking in original works.

Closely connected with the preceding projects is Unesco's task of encouraging Member States to take steps to strengthen the **role of the arts** in teaching and general culture. Committees are in course of organization in several countries, and an international committee wille be convened at Unesco in 1949 to report on this subject and publish its results.

Literary Pool

IN the field of Letters the **International Pool of Literature** enables reviews of all countries to offer to their readers articles published in the reviews of other lands, and sometimes original works, through a scheme of translations and exchanges. During 1949 it will devote special attention to forging closer links between distant cultures.

Unesco is now carrying out a plan drawn up by the international committee of experts, which met in Paris in 1948, to increase the **translation** of literary, philosophic and scientific works. **Steps have already been taken for the translation of world classics into Arabic, and of Arabic classics into other languages. A similar programme has begun for Latin America, and will be applied later to other regions of the world.**

Unesco is also to resume the publication of the **Index Translationum** formely published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Freedom of the Artist

IN addition to the programme outlined above, the Arts and Letters Division will this year undertake an inquiry into the way in which artists can serve the ends of Unesco and into the obstacles of all kinds preventing the free exercice of their art. This inquiry will enable the Director-General to submit to the next General Conference concrete plans designed to improve the working conditions of artists in the world.

Unesco will also study the possibility of creating a series of **annual awards** to be made on the recommendation of recognized international authorities for the best musical, theatrical, artistic and literary works produced during the preceding twelve months.

MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

DURING the coming months Unesco will devote considerable effort to the questions of scientific, technical and art museums, work on which in 1948 has already made considerable progress.

Consideration will also be given to the problem of the protection and conservation of ancient monuments of artistic and cultural significance.

The projects now in hand stress the international contacts and future activities to be effected through museums. The most important of these projects calls for the co-operation of Member States of Unesco in a scheme for the organization of international exchange of exhibitions. It is based on reports furnished by the International Council of Museums and by experts from all parts of the world. These reports bring out the present difficulties and make recommendations for surmounting them.

The second volume of **Museum,** the quaterly review of museographical technique, will be published during 1949. It will include issues on the conservation of works of arts, archeaological sites and ancient monuments, on the new techniques perfected in Swedish museums; on the teaching role of museums and the technique of its application. Co-operation with the International Council of Museums, with its world experience and world-wide influence will be intensified.

On the basis of the inquiries conducted in 1948 and of the report submitted by the experts of the International Council of Museums, the Secretariat will prepare draft proposals designed to secure **access to archaeological sites,** which will be submitted to Member States for consideration.

The problem of the protection against destruction, and, where necessary the restoration, of **ancient monuments** and historic sites is assuming an alarming degree of acuteness and gravity in many Member States. The Secretariat has been instructed by the General Conference to investigate, in co-operation with the International Council of Museums, the desirability of setting up, under Unesco's auspices, an international committee of experts and the possibility of creating an international fund to subsidize the work of preservation and restoration.

COPYRIGHT

AFTER overcoming the initial difficulties of a new activity and the establishment of a truly effective network of international relations, the Copyright Division completed in 1948 the launching of the vast inquiry into comparative law.

In 1949, the Copyright Division will study replies received to its 1948 inquiry on comparative law. The results will then be submitted to Unesco's Member States. Thereafter the result of the inquiry and the remarks of Member States will be submitted for study by an international copyright committee, which will decide on the future drafting of a Universal Copyright Convention.

CULTURAL LIAISON OFFICE FOR MIDDLE EAST

ON the basis of the report submitted to it, after the most thorough investigation by the Director-General, the General Conference voted to set up within the Secretariat, a cultural liaison office with the special task of encouraging the exchange of ideas, documentary information, material and persons, between the countries of the Middle East and between those countries and other parts of the world.

This unit, though small in number, will endeavour to draw up, in consultation with the governments and national Commissions of the countries concerned, a programme of cultural liaison in the field of arts, letters, philosophy and humanistic studies, in which the first step will be to encourage translations of world masterpieces and collaboration among the libraries of the Middle East.

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES

AS an outcome of contacts established during the Beirut Conference Unesco will publish a guide to Middle East libraries as a practical contribution to the work of the Middle East Cultural Liaison Office and to cultural contacts between the Middle East and the rest of the world. Also, as another publications project the reproduction is being organized of a number of highly important out-of-print periodicals.

Unesco will especially undertake the publication of manuals in promotion of public library work and assistance to public libraries. This is largely based on the valuable discussions held during the 1948 Unesco Summer School for Public Librarians.

Libraries Reconstruction

TO a large extent Unesco's libraries programme is directly concerned with the establishment of libraries —particularly public libraries for the general reader—with the technical efficiency of libraries, the education of librarians and with the background library services of bibliography and documentation.

But in the foreground of this coming year's work, as of previous years, is the problem of library reconstruction widely conceived as the problem of international library communications and the distribution of publications. All libraries everywhere are inter-dependent and the problem of reconstruction cannot be isolated as affecting only libraries in war-damaged countries.

The largest part of the Division's work is concerned with the operation of **Unesco's Clearing House for Publications,** as an advice centre in connection with all book distribution and exchange activity and the promotion of national book exchange centres.

Bulletin for Libraries

THROUGH the Clearing House, donors of books and periodicals can obtain accurate and up-to-date advice on library needs of war-damaged countries; the libraries in these countries can be helped to find the books they need and, to a limited extent, direct purchase is made of publications and equipment for reconstruction area libraries.

A main Clearing House activity is the publication of a monthly **Bulletin for Libraries,** in which needs and offers of donations and proposals for inter-library exchange are advertised. The Bulletin goes free to 6,500 libraries and has proved its value as a unique and essentially practical journal of international library communication.

A fundamental obstruction to all library development is the lack of information on what publications exist and the deficiencies in **bibliographical services.** No librarian can build up his collection and no scholar conduct his studies unless he has good bibliographies on which to base his purchases and reading.

This complex and vast problem is being studied cooperatively with the U.S. Library of Congress and other national libraries as a long term survey project, leading towards proposals for practical improvement in bibliographical services. During 1949 an attempt will be made to prepare guides to the main bibliographical sources in various Unesco fields.

Unesco's Fellowship Programme

THERE are thousands of people today who would like to study in other countries and exchange ideas with those from whom they have been isolated for many years. While many governments, universities, foundations and charitable institutions are actively promoting international study, very often information about such opportunities is not easily available to those who could best benefit from them.

Unesco's programme in 1949 for the interchange of persons will attempt to remedy this situation, at least in part, by expanding the work already begun in past years. Unesco will carry out its programme by means of three chief methods.

First by gathering together, analyzing and making available information on international fellowship programmes and similar opportunities for study abroad. Second, by planning and encouraging new fellowship schemes in its Member States, National Commissions and interested agencies. Third, by promoting and administering both Unesco-sponsored and Unesco-financed fellowships.

Although Unesco's major job will continue to be to stress fellowship opportunities for mature persons such as scientists, librarians, museum personnel and radio and film technicians, etc., attention will also be given to the problems of young peoples' exchanges.

Fellowship Handbook

THE most important tool developed by Unesco for the stimulation of study in other countries is Unesco's "Study Abroad - International Handbook of Fellowships, Scholarships and Educational Exchange", the first volume of which was published early in January 1949. The volume, which is the first comprehensive mapping of an important aspect of international cultural relations, covers more than 10,000 fellowship awards for 1948-49 and includes data from over 20 countries.

The Handbook also contains analyses of national programmes and other problems related to the movement of scholars, scientists, technicians and students from country to country.

Survey Brings Results

"STUDY ABROAD" is a result of a detailed enquiry sent to countries throughout the world and long months of painstaking investigation undertaken during 1948. **It is a croncrete example of how the questionnaire—enquiry technique adopted by Unesco can be made to work.** For it has undoubtedly served as an "eye-opener" for certain countries, where this type of information had never before existed in collected form, by making them aware of the facilities available in their own countries.

In April 1949, Unesco hopes to publish a supplement to Volume I of "Study Abroad" and later in the year a second volume will appear containing material on facilities available in 1949-50.

The participation of the nations of the world in preparing material for these periodic reports will, Unesco hopes, stimulate new fellowships and increase the interest of the various countries in international study.

New Fellowships

THE information obtained from the survey, together with the advice of other programme Departments of Unesco, will enable the Organization in 1949 to develop plans for new fellowship programmes in various Member States.

Special attention will be given to fellowship programmes aimed at developing trained personnel for press, radio and film, the social implications of science, public administration, certain branches of education, and certain aspects of the cultural programme of Unesco.

Scholarships for Young People

THE Beirut Conference urged the extension of Unesco's international fellowship programme beyond the more academic area to include all types of artists, technicians, civil servants, industrial and agricultural workers.

In this work, the Exchange of Persons Department is already working closely with the Reconstruction Department, particularly with respect to the work camps programme (see Chapter on Reconstruction : Human Problems), and with the Education Department for the promotion of world understanding through Seminars and summer courses. In addition, a consultant has been engaged to conduct a special investigation into exchange schemes for young persons.

Unesco will also study ways of extending the fellowship programme beyond war-devastated Member States to include the needs of under-developed areas and trust territories.

225 Fellowships Administered

AT the present time approximately 225 fellowships are being administered by Unesco. During 1949, Unesco will be responsible for about 20 new Unesco fellowships and for such new opportunities which the Organization may be called upon to sponsor in the course of the coming year.

Full Use of All Information Media Throughout the World

I. – PROJECTS DIVISION

RADIO, newspapers, magazines, books and films are among the most popular and most potent educative forces for the ordinary man or woman in the modern world. Unesco believes that these powerful forces of communicating with the masses can do as much to further One World understanding as other means available today.

The Projects Division which has been set up by Unesco is undertaking during 1949 to help increase the production, distribution and use of articles and periodicals, of films and broadcasts designed to promote international peace and human welfare.

Unesco realizes that in this objective it depends upon the good will of writers and editors, of film-makers and broadcasters throughout the world. It firmly believes that international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture is one of the best stories in the world, and that man's never-ending struggle for human progress is both strikingly news-worthy and of powerful "box-office appeal". Unesco's task is to develop specific topics which deserve urgent attention, and then to find ways of helping press, radio and film groups to help Unesco.

Weekly Unesco Radio Bulletin

AS part of this programme to reach the masses of people all over the world, Unesco will launch, in February 1949, a weekly fifteen-minute news

broadcast. The plan for this Radio Bulletin was worked out last October with the assistance of radio programme directors from 17 different countries, and Unesco already knows that many hundreds of radio stations are prepared to broadcast a Unesco News Bulletin regularly, either in part or in whole.

The texts of the weekly radio broadcast will be prepared at Unesco House in Paris and will be sent to radio organizations in all Member States. It will carry news items and reports of events and personalities in the fields of education, science and culture, drawn from all countries, and having international significance.

UNESCO cannot, however, undertake a great volume of direct complete production such as will be undertaken for the Weekly News Bulletin. Nor will it attempt to do so. In general it will aim at providing press, film and radio people with authoritative documentation on the basis of which they themselves will arrange for the production of articles, films and broadcasts suited to their own audiences, and serving the aims of Unesco.

For example, during the year 1949, Unesco will promote the parallel presentation by radio, film and press in various countries of a number of major subjects of world importance.

A Major Unesco Subject : Food and People

DURING 1948 preparations were made by the Department of Natural Sciences of Unesco, in co-operation with the Department of Mass Communications and Social Sciences, for initiating in 1949 world-wide discussion groups on the first major Unesco subject on the social implications of science. The theme selected for 1949 is FOOD AND PEOPLE.

In the spring of 1949, Unesco will begin publication of a series of pamphlets and background papers on the various aspects of the problems of world population and world food resources designed to stimulate popular discussion and a broad understanding of these problems.

These pamphlets will not attempt to give the answers, but will present the facts and show what is being done, what needs to be done and what can be done by international co-operation between the peoples of the world.

The programme is being conducted in close consultation with FAO and the UN Population Division, as well as with other interested Specialized Agencies.

Unesco has recommended to its Member States to organize debates, discussion groups and round-tables' both at the popular level among the general public, and at the academic level among scientists, economists and sociologists.

AMONG the writers of the pamphlets are such distinguished world figures as **Aldous Huxley, British novelist,** essayist and poet; **Dr. Charles E. Kellogg,** head of the Division of Soil Science, U.S. Department of Agriculture; **Sir John Russel,** noted British agronomist ; **Mrs Alva Myrdal,** Swedish sociologist and author of several books on world population problems; **Dr. Guillermo Nannetti,** Colombian specialist on fundamental education; **Dr. Paul Vincent** of the Natural Institute of Demography, Paris; **Dr. Raymond Furon** Assistant Director, Department of Geology, Museum of Natural History, Paris; and **Dr. Stephen Krolikowski,** eminent agricultural expert of Poland.

The pamphlets will be distributed to discussion groups at all levels, in all countries, through Unesco National Commissions.

In addition, they will be sent, together with other documentation and suggestions, to press, radio and film organizations for use in promoting understanding of the problems and the ways in which they could be solved.

Another Major Theme : Dramatizing The Human Rights Declaration

DURING 1949, Unesco will concentrate a large part of its work in Mass Communications (in collaboration with other programme departments of the Organization) on a vivid, topical and dramatic presentation of another major theme: the significance and implications of the articles of the DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Unesco will enlist the help of outstanding writers and thinkers in all countries in writing articles, preparing discussion pamphlets, and giving broadcasts on the story of the human fight for human rights.

Unesco will work throughout the year towards the celebration of December 10, 1949, the first anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration by the press, cinema and radio, and in schools and clubs throughout the world.

In order to involve the great mass of the world's people in its work, Unesco will seek to develop methods of using publications, films and broadcasts, not simply as a means of giving information, but as a means of encouraging discussion, and thereby of creating the

will to co-operative action and intercultural understanding.

By encouraging discussion on its two major 1949 themes, "Human Rights" and "Food and People", Unesco hopes it will be taking one step in this direction.

In addition, several other undertakings have been begun by the Projects Division and will be continued during the next twelve months.

World Calendar : 1950

THE Unesco Calendar of World Affairs, work on which was begun in 1948, will be completed and published during 1949 in as many countries as possible. The book will contain details of 1950 events of international co-operation in education, science and culture.

It will include festivals, exhibits, congresses and seminars aimed at furthering understanding among nations and the advancement of human welfare, as well as day to day anniversaries of famous and less famous international heroes, and of great and small deeds. Turning points in the lives of great nations will be recalled side by side with humble gestures of small communities in the march towards freedom, learning and brotherhood.

Special Radio Themes

UNESCO has begun the preparation of programme material, both written and recorded, designed to serve radio organizations in different parts of the world:

Round the World: programme material aimed at illustrating the theme that no nation lives alone and that each cultural group benefits from the inventions of other peoples, both in the field of ideas and in the field of achievements.

Hopes of Tomorrow: radio material on current events in education, science and culture which promise hope of a better life for the peoples of the world.

Modern Life on Trial: material

designed to provoke discussion of the pros and cons of current developments in such matters as educational methods, industrialization, medicinal discoveries, and so on.

Crossroads: radio material designed to illustrate the theme that the people of the world must co-operate for their common welfare or destroy themselves in war.

II. – FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

UNESCO will continue and will intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the UN and other Specialized Agencies, to remove obstacles to the free flow of ideas.

Customs Agreement for Films

AT the Beirut Conference, the final text of an important agreement was adopted which will facilitate the international circulation of films and sound recordings.

"The Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character" (as it is officially entitled) would exempt from customs duties, quantitative restrictions and import licenses, materials such as educational films, filmstrips and microfilms; glass slides, wall charts, maps and posters, sound recordings of all types and forms.

The agreement will be sent to all States in January 1949 for signature and will come into force as soon as 10 States have accepted and signed it, thus marking a signal advance toward the goal of free circulation of information between nations.

During the next twelve months, Unesco will work in consultation with its Member States on the preparation of a similar agreement to promote the freer circulation of books, newspapers and periodicals.

Book Coupon Scheme

THE Book Coupon Scheme (a joint Libraries Division-Mass Communications venture), which makes it easier for people in soft currency countries to buy books from hard currency countries, was initiated in December 1948. It will be continued throughout 1949, and if it is successful with books, Unesco will seek to expand it to include other materials, such as educational films, the international circulation of which is impeded by currency difficulties in addition to the customs restrictions indicated above.

Recommendations to Member States

THE General Conference at Beirut also voted a number of important recommendations to the Member States of Unesco. These are:

1) **That they recognize the right of citizens to listen freely to broadcasts from other countries.**

2) **That where currency exchange control is in force, they should maintain at present levels, and if possible, increase the amount of foreign exchange allocated to the purchase from abroad of educational, scientific and cultural books and periodicals.**

3) **That war-devastated and other countries which lack sufficient hard currency, should take all possible steps to meet their needs for educational, scientific and cultural materials by the exchange of goods between themselves and other soft currency countries in that region of the world.**

4) **That they take all necessary steps to ensure that goods and services essential for the development of education, science and culture be included in trade agreements with other soft currency countries in that region of the world.**

5) **That they examine existing national regulations and practices governing the importation and purchase of educational, scientific and cultural materials, with a view to introducing and extending especially favourable treatment for such materials.**

6) **That they reduce and if possible abolish customs duties on original works of creative art.**

7) **That they allow accredited museums to import free of duty materials required by them.**

III. – TECHNICAL NEEDS

THE survey of press, film and radio which was begun in 1947 will be extended during 1949 to some ten further countries, including a number of countries in the Middle East.

So far 29 countries have been surveyed including most of the European war-devastated countries, many South American countries and China, India and Pakistan.

The objective of this new survey is to establish the needs of the different countries so as to find ways of enabling them to make fuller use of press, film and radio in the service of Unesco's purposes.

Much of the information on which Unesco is now acting to remove obstacles to the free flow of ideas has been derived from this survey. As might be expected in the state of the world today, the survey has revealed urgent problems which it is very difficult to solve.

The **SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT** in many countries is an outstanding example. In co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Economic Commissions of the United Nations, Unesco will continue to try to find solutions to this and other problems of an economic character which prevent some countries from enjoying freedom of information.

Many countries stand in need of the benefit of the experience of more developed countries. For this reason Unesco will publish in 1949 a number of reports bringing together experience from some countries which will be of value to all. Among the subjects on which reports are being prepared are:

a) Professional Training for Journalists.

b) Professional Training for Radio Producers.

c) Scope and Methods of School Broadcasting.

d) Use of Mobile Film Projectors and Radio Vans for Educational Purposes (particularly in areas with high illiteracy rate).

e) Production and distribution of newsprint.

f) Production of low-priced radio receiving sets.

g) Production of low-priced film and filmstrip projectors.

CUMULATIVE INDEX TO UNESCO COURIER

VOLUME I

February 1948 to January 1949

N. B. — Numbers in Index refer to pages

A

ABSTRACTING. Science. Feb 6. Apr 6. May 6. Nov 5.
AFGHANISTAN. Mar 6. Jul 3.
— National Commiss. Aug 7. Dec 7.
AFRICA. East. Fundam. Education. Apr 5. Nov 4.
AFRICAN INST. Int'l. Sep 7. Nov 5.
AMAZON. Myths, Legends Sep 8.
— Up the. Apr 7.
— *See* Hylean.
ARAB (IC)
— Countries. Oct 3.
— Cultural Heritage. Apr 3.
— Edition of *Courier*. Oct 3.
— Greek-Syrian Cultures. Jul 7.
— Thought. Nov 3.
— World. Intellect. Activ. Nov 8.
ARGENTINA. Sends Books. Oct 3.
ARID ZONE Institute. Dec Suppl. 4.
ART. Critics World Congr. Jun 8.
— In Education. Apr 7. Jun 6.
— Reprod. Feb 8. Sep 6.
— *See* Persian Painting.
ARTS AND LETTERS. Feb 8. Nov 5.
ASIA. East, South. Sci. Co-Op. Offices. May 6.
— South-East. Reconstruction Problems. Jul 2.
— *See* Far East.
AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS. May 7. 8.
AUSTRIA. Mar 4.

B

BEEBY. C.E. May 1.
BEIRUT. *See* Conference.
BELGIUM. Aug 7.
BOOK (S). Feb 6. Jun 3. Nov 5. Dec Suppl. 6.
— Coupon Scheme. Feb 6. Sep 2. Dec 6. Suppl. 7.
— Exchange Centres. Mar 8.
— Gifts of. Feb 5. Apr 8. May 1. Jul 2. Sep 7. Oct 3.
— Low-Priced. Jun 3.
— Philippine Exch. of Dec 6.
— *See* Reconstruction (*Book of Needs*). Textbooks. Libraries.
BRAZIL. Calls for Increased Interest. Jun 6.
— Films on World Co-Oper. Sep 8.
— Folklore Institute. Sep 8.
— Literacy Campaign. Feb 4.
BUDGET. For 1948. Feb 1.
— For 1949. Dec (Suppl). 4-5.

C

CAIRO. Field Sci. Co-Op. Office. May 6.
CALENDAR OF WORLD AFFAIRS. Aug 4. Sep 2.
CANADA. Fellowships. Aug 6.
— Reconstr. Council. Jul 2.
— — Grant to Pasteur Inst. Dec 7.
CHARTER. for Youth. Feb 5.
— *See* Education (Teachers' Charter).
CHILDREN. Canadian Appeal. Jul 2.
— Haitian. Apr 4.
— Int'l Fed. of Communities. Aug 1.
— Int'l Photo-Survey. May 3.
— Seminar of Educators. May 4.
— UNAC. May 2.
— UNICEF. May 3.
— Villages (Pestalozzi). Jul 1. Aug 1.
— War Victims. Mar 3. Sep 7. Nov 4.
CHINA and Unesco. Jul 7.
— Chen Yuan. Jun 6.
— Fundam. Educ. Mar 7. Nov 4.
— War-Handic. Child. Sep 7.
CIER. Comm. I. Int'l Educ. Reconstr. Mar 3. Jul 1.
CIVILIZATION. *See* World.
CLASSICS. Translation of. Feb 7. Jun 1.
COMMUNICATIONS. *See* Mass.
CONFERENCE. General.
— Beirut. Mar 6. Apr 3. Oct 1. Nov 1. Dec 1. 8.
— Mexico Feb 1. 8. Mar 4. 6.
— Paris. Sep 1.
CONTEST. *See* Essay and Poster.
COPYRIGHT. Feb 7. Jun 3. Oct 2. Nov 5. Dec Suppl. 6.
CREATIVE WRITING under Ax. Occup. (Bibliogr. of). Nov 5
CULTURE. Continuity in Civilization. Oct 7.
— Co-Op. Region. Centres. Feb 7 Nov 2. 5.
— Haiti. Apr 4. 5.
— Interchange. Nov 5.
— Orient-Occident Co-Op. Sep 3.
— Unesco and. Mar 7.
— *See* Middle East. World Civilization.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Dr. Benjamin Jedlicka. Sep 7.
— Seminar. May 4.

D

DELHI. Field Sci. Co-Op. Office. May 6.
DICTIONARIES. multilingual. Dec Suppl. 4.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL. Apointm. of Nov 2. Dec 1.
DISCRIMINATION. Racial and other. Nov 6.

E

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. Jun 7.
EDITORS. World Body. Jul 8.
EDUCATION. Bibliography on U.N. Jun 4.
— Clearing House Programme. Nov 5.
— Emergency Purchase Programme. Jul 8. Nov 4.
— Film and Radio. May 8. Oct 7.
— Higher and Adult. Nov 4. Dec Suppl. 3.
— IBE-Unesco Conference. May 5. Jun 1. Jul 1.
— Missions. Dec 6. Suppl. 3.
— Programme 1948. Feb 5.
— Programme 1949. Dec Suppl. 3.
— Role in Building Peace. Aug 1.
— Teachers' Charter. Feb 5.
— Teaching about the U.N. Jun 4. Sep 4.
— TICER. Nation. Committees. May 2.
— Training of Teachers. May 5.
— *See* Art. Fundamental Education. Reconstruction. Schools. Seminars. University.
ENGINEERS. *See* Technical Congr., Int'l.
ESSAY AND POSTER CONTEST. Jun 5. Sep 1. Dec Suppl. 3.
EUROPE. Central and Eastern. Director-General Tours. Jul 2.
EXCHANGE OF PERSONS. *See* Fellowships.
EXECUTIVE BOARD. Feb 2. Mar 1. Aug 1. Oct 1. Dec 6.
— Istanbul. Oct 1.
— Progress Report. Aug 1. Oct 4. Nov 4.
EXHIBITIONS. Geneva. Jun 6.
— Mexico. Feb 4.
— Paris. Sep 3. Oct 8.

F

FAR EAST. Jun 2.
— *See Asia.*
FELLOWSHIPS. Feb 3. Sep 4. Nov 4.
— Canada-Unesco. Aug 6.
— New Zealand. Oct 7.
— Handbook. Nov 4. Dec 7.
FIELD SCI. CO-OP. OFFICES. May 6. Nov 4. 5. Dec Suppl. 4.
FILMS Catalogues on. May 5. Apr 6.
— Cheaper Equipment. May 8 Oct 4
— Duty-Free Agreement on. Dec 1.
— On War-Devastated Universities. Aug 2.
— U.N. Sep 4.
FOLKLORE. Africa. Apr 4.
— Amazon. Apr 7. Jul 5. 8.
— Brazil. Sep 8.
— Haiti. Apr 4.
FONTAINEBLEAU. Conf. *See* Nature Preserv.
FOOD and People. Dec 3. Suppl. 7.
FRANCE. Int'l Theatre Congress. Jun 6.
— Medal Commemoration. Jun 2.
— Nation. Commission. Mar 1. 5. Apr 8.
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION. PRESS. Geneva Conference. Mar 6. 8. Apr 1. Nov 5.
— Unesco's Role in Political Meetings. Jun 7.
— *See* Mass Communications.
FREE FLOW OF IDEAS. *See* Mass Communications. Freedom of Information.
FRIENDSHIP TRAIN. *See* Reconstruction.
FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION. Feb 4. May 1. 7. Nov 4.
— Clearing House. Sep 2. Nov 5.
— Pilot Projects. Nov 4.
— Radio Receivers in Illiteracy Battle. Oct 1.
— Use of Mass Media. May 7.
— Africa. East. Apr 5.
— Brazil. Feb 4.
— China. Mar 7. Dec Suppl 3.
— Haiti. Apr 4. Jun 7. Nov 4. Dec Suppl. 3.
— Mexico. Mar 4.
— Peru. Feb 4. Nov 4.

G

GANDHI. Mar 2.
GERMANY. Feb 2. Mar 8. Apr 1. Jun 1. 8. Nov 1.
GRANTS-IN-AID. *See* Science.

H

HAITI. Apr 4. Jun 7. Nov 4.
HIGH ALTITUDES. *See* Science.
HONDURAS. Nation. Commiss. Sep 7
HUMANISM. New. May 7. Nov 6.
HUMAN RIGHTS. Mar 2. Jun 2. Sep 4
— Pragmatic Viewpoint on. Sep 3.
— Un Declaration of. Dec 1. Suppl. 2. 7.
— World-Wide Symposium. Aug 8. Nov 5.
HUNGARY. Mar 3. Jul 2. Oct 3.
HUXLEY. J. Annual Report on the Activities of Unesco. Nov. 4.
— Exchange of Persons. Nov 4.
— Farewell Address. Dec 4-5.
— Greets U.N. Gen'l Assembly Sep 1.
— Humanism. Nov 6.
— Int'l Theatre Institute. Jul 1.
— Press Freedom. Apr 1.
— Reviews 1948 Progress Mar 1.
— Tours Middle East. Apr 3. May 1. Jun 3.
— Tribute to Mexico. Feb 1.
— Visits Central and Eastern Europe. Jul 2.
— World Civilization. Nov 1.
HYLEAN AMAZON. Int'l Institute of the. Feb 2. Mar 1. Apr 7. May 1. Jun 1. Jul 4. 5.
— *See* Amazon.

I

ICSU. *See* Science.
IIHA. *See* Hylean.
ILLITERACY. *See* Fundamental Education.
INDIA. Jul 2. Aug 7. Nov 7.
INFORMATION. *See* Freedom. Press.
INTERCHANGE. *See* Culture.
INT'L UNDERSTANDING. Film Catalogue. May 5.
— *See* Seminars, Educational. Tensions.
IQUITOS, Peru. Apr 7. May 1.
— *See* Hylean.
IRAN. University. Oct. 3.
— *See* Persian Painting.
ISLAM. Jul 7. Nov 3.
— *See* Arab.
ITALY. May 1. Jul 2. Oct 3.
— Historical Libraries. May 1.
ITI. See Theatre.

J

JAPAN. Feb 2. Mar 8. Nov 1.
JOURNALISTS. Training of. Oct 4.

K

KUO YU-SHOU. Jun 2. Nov 1.

L

LATIN AMERICA. Caracas Seminar. Educ. May 6.
— Dr. Carrion. Mar 6.
— Co-Ordin. Scientif. Work. Sep 8. Oct 1. 6.
— Field Sci. Co-Op. Office. Mar 5.
— ICSU in. Apr 7.
— Scientists. Assist. for. Sep 8.
LEBANON. Apr 3. May 1. Aug 7. Oct 1. Nov 1. 8.
LETTERS. *See* Arts and Letters.
— *See* Creative Writing. Litterary Pool.
LIBRARIES. Italian. May 1.
— Manchester Summer School. Jul 6. Sep 6.
— Medical. Books for. Apr 8.
— Microfilms. Sep 1.
— Public. Feb 6. Nov 5.
LIN YUTANG. Aug 2.
— *See* Books.
LITERARY POOL. Int'l. Feb 8. Oct 2. Nov 5.
— *See* Letters.

M

MANAUS. Brazil. Seat of IIHA. *See* Hylean.
MAPS. Brazil in 1519. Sep 8.
— Hylean Amazon. Jul 4.
— Mediterranean World. Arab. Apr. 3.
— Technical Needs. Aug 5.
— Unesco Programme. Nov 5
— Unesco Throughout the World. Mar 4.
MARBIAL VALLEY. *See* Haiti.
MARITAIN J. at the Mexico Conference. Feb 1.
— on Human Rights. Sep 3.
MASSACHUSETTS Inst. of Technology. May 8.
MASS COMMUNICATIONS. Feb 3. May 7. 8. Jun 3. Sep 4. Nov 5.
— *See* Books. Freedom. Information Projects Division. Technical Needs (Press. Radio. Film).
MEDAL Commemoration. France. Jun 2.
MEMBER STATES. Feb 5. Oct 3.
— *See* National Commissions.
MENTAL. Attitudes. Changing. Nov 5
— Health World Fed. of. Sep 1.
MEXICO. Feb 1. 8. Mar 4. 6.
— City. *See* Conference.
MICROFILMS. May 8. Jul 2. Sep 2.
MIDDLE EAST. Cultural Liais. Off. Feb 7. Nov 2. 5. Dec Suppl. 6.
— Field Sci. Co-Op Off. May 6.
— List of Sci. Works. Oct 3.
— Syrian Cultures. Greek. Jul 7.
— *See* Arab. Conference. Beirut. Lebanon.
MONITOR. Unesco. Feb 1.
MONTEVIDEO. Conference and office. Sep 8. Oct 1. 6.
MOUSEION. See Museum.
MUSEUM. Jun 2. Sep 8. Nov 7.
MUSEUMS American Mobile. Jul 3. Feb 6. Dec Suppl. 6.
— Educational Weapon. Oct 8. Nov 5.
— World Conference. Jul 1. 3.
MUSIC. As Weapon for Peace. Apr 7.
— Int'l Inst. of. Apr 7. Nov 5.
— Recorded. World Catalogue of. Aug 8. Nov 5.

N

NANKING. Field Sci. Co-Op. Office. May 8.
NATIONAL COMMISSIONS. Feb 2. Mar 4. 5. Apr 2. Aug 7. Oct 1. Dec 7.
— Brazil. Sep 3.
— France. Mar 5. Apr 8.
— Honduras. Sep 7.
— Mexico. Mar 5.
— Netherlands. Jun 8.
— Philippines. Aug 7.
— Turkey. Nov 7.
— United Kingdom. Sep 7.
— U.S.A. Mar 1. 4. 6. Jul 8. Aug 7. Nov 7. *See* San Francisco
NATIONALISM. Aggressive. Jun 2. Nov 5.
NATURE. Preservation of. Oct 1. Nov 4.
NEEDHAM. Apr 6.
NETHERLANDS. Jun 8.
NEWSPRINT. Oct 4.
NEW YORK Office. Feb 8. Jun 7.
NEW ZEALAND. Fellowships. Oct 7.
NON-GOVERNMENTAL Organizations. Int'l. Feb 2. Apr 6. 7. Oct 6.
NON-MEMBER STATES. Feb 2
NYASSALAND. Apr 5. Sep 7. Nov 4.

O

ORGANIZATIONS. Int'l. *See* Non-Governm.
ORPHANS. War. Aug 1. 2.
— *See* Children.

P

PACIFIC Conference. *See* San Francisco.
PAKISTAN. Jul 2.
PASTEUR Institute. *See* Canada.
PERU. Feb 4. Nov 4.
PERSIAN Painting. Jul 7.
PESTALOZZI Village. *See* Children.
PHILIPPINES. Aug 7. Sep 7. Dec 7.
PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANITIES. Sep 1. Oct 6. Nov 5. Dec Suppl. 5.
— Int'l Council. Grant for. Oct 6.
PILOT Projects. *See* Fundamental Education.
POPULATION Problem. Nov 6.
POSTERS. *See* Essay and Poster Contest.
PRESS. Fac Simile Reproduc. May 8.
— Int'l Inst. of. Feb 3. Aug 5. Oct 4.
— *See* Editors. Freedom. Information.
PROGRAMME for 1948. Feb 1. Nov 4. 5.
— 1949. Dec-Jan (Suppl.).
PROGRESS Reports. Aug 1. 2. Oct 4. 5. Nov 4. 5.
PROJECTS Division. Feb 3. Aug 4. Nov 5. Dec 3. Suppl. 7.
PUBLICATIONS. Nov 5.
— *See* Arabic Ed. of Courier. Book of Needs. Fellowships World Register (Handbook). ITI (Theatre). Museum. School in War-Devast. Countries (Going to). Seminars Reading List Technical Needs (Report of the Commiss. on). Unesco (You and). Way of Life Series.

R

RADHAKRISHNAN. S. Dec-Jan 1. 6.
RADIO. Cultural Programmes. Oct 5. Nov 2.
— Deficiencies. Oct 5.
— Facsimile Reproduct. May 8.
— Receiving Sets Cheaper. Aug 4. Oct 1.
— United Nations. Jul 8.
— Weekly world Review. Dec 3.
— *See* Technical Needs.
READ. H. Critics on Unesco. Jun 6.
RECONSTRUCTION. Book of Needs. Feb 5. Mar 3.
— Campaign Aids. Nov 4.
— Donor Organiz. Oct 3. Nov 4.
— Friendship Train. Unesco. Jun 1.
— Funds. Canada-Unesco. CIER. TICER. Feb 5. Mar 3. May 2. Jul 1. 2. Nov 4. 5.
— Programme. Feb 5. Nov 4. Dec Suppl. 2.
— *See* Children. Education. Fundamental Education. Libraries. Orphans. Science. Schools. Technical Needs. Youth Camps.
REFUGEES. M.E. and Intellectual. Dec 7. Suppl. 2.
REPRODUCTIONS. *See* Art.
RESOURCES. Natural. UNSCCUR. Nov 2. Dec Suppl. 4.
RIO DE JANEIRO. Field Sci. Co-Op. Office. May 6.

S

SAN FRANCISCO Regional Conference. May 1. Jun 1. Aug 3.
SCHOLARSHIPS. See Fellowships.
SCHOOLS. American Help to. Jul 1.
— Argentine Sends Books. Oct 3.
— Equipment for. Jul 8.
— *in War-Devastated Countries (Going to).* Mar 3.
— Reforms. Jul 1.
— Rural, for Haitians. Apr 5.
— See Textbooks (Improvement of).
SCIENCE. A Catalysis for Progress of. Aug 3.
— Coordin. Conference. Montevideo Sep 8. Oct 1. 6.
— Grants-in-Aid. Credits for Equipment. Aug 3. Institutes. Apr 6. Latin American. Sep 8. Pacific Congress. Aug 3. Pure and Applied. Nov 4.
— High Altitude. Aug 3.
— Hylea. Jul 5. *See* Hylean.
— ICSU. Feb 2. Apr 6. 7. Oct 6. Nov 4.
— Popular. Apr 6.
— World Centre of Sci. Liais. Feb 2. Nov 4. Dec Suppl. 4.
SCIENCES. Medical. Nov 4.
— Natural. Feb 2. Nov 4.
— Political. Feb 7. Oct 6. Nov 5.
— Social. Feb 7. Jul 3. Nov 5. Suppl. 5.
— *See* Abstracting. Field Science Co-operation Offices. Middle East.
SCOUTS. Int'l Bureau. Jul 2.
SEVRES. Paris Educational Seminar. 1947. May 4.
SEMINARS. Educat. Feb 5. Mar 7. May 4. Jun 4. Sep 4. 5. Nov 4.
— Reading List. May 5. Dec Suppl. 3.
SIAM. Joins Unesco. Dec 6.
STIX PIX BIZ NIX. *See* Calendar.
STUDENTS. Int'l Conf. in Paris. May 1.
SWITZERLAND. Children's Villages. May 2 Jul 1. Aug 2.
— High Altitude Problems. Aug 3.
SYRIAN Cultures. Greek. Jul 7.

T

TANGANYIKA. Apr 5. Sep 7.
TEACHERS' CHARTER. *See* Education.
TECHNICAL Congr. Int'l. Nov 2.
TECHNICAL NEEDS in Mass Communications (Press. Film. Radio). Feb 3. Apr 1. May 2. 7. 8. Jul 2. Nov 5. Dec Suppl. 7.
— Field Reports. Aug 5. Oct 5. Nov 5.
— *Report of Commission on.* Oct 5.
TECHNIQUES (MIT). May 7. 8.
TENSIONS Affecting Int'l Underst. Feb 7. Jun 2. Jul 3. Nov 5.
— *See* Way of Life Series.
TERRITORIES. NSGTs. Jun 7. Sep 7.
TEXTBOOKS. Improvement of. Feb 5. Oct 7.
THEATRE. A Force for Peace. Jul 1.
— Int'l Institute. ITI. Feb 8. Mar 1. May 3. Jul 1. Nov 5.
— *In the Minds of Men.* N.Y. Play. May 3.
— National Centres May 3.
— Role of France in ITI. Jun 6.
— Unesco Agreement with. Dec 6.
TICER. Feb 5. May 2. Jul 2.
TORRES BODET. Appeal to Press Dec 2.
— Election of. Dec 1.
— Story of Life. Dec 2.
— Human Rights Day. Dec 1.
TRANSLATION of Great Books. *See* Classics.
Turkey. National Commission Nov 7.

U

UNAC. UNICEF. *See* Children.
UNESCO. Activities. Year's Roundup. Nov 4. 5.
— Administrative Services Aug 6.
— Common Man-Elite Link. Nov 3.
— In A Divided World. Nov 7.
— Month. Feb 1. Nov 2. Dec 8.
— Role in Political Meetings. Jun 7.
— *Visit to Unesco. You and Unesco.* Jun 5.
— Clearing House.
— *See* Essay. Coordination. Publications.
UNITED NATIONS. Freedom of Inform. and Press. Mar 6. 8. Apr 1. Jun 7. Nov 5.
— Haiti. Apr 4.
— Radio. Jul 8.
— Teaching about. Jun 4. Sep 4.
— Unesco. UN Teamwork. Apr 2. May 1. Jun 7. Sep 4.
— WFUNA. May 2
— *See* Films. Freedom. Mass Comm. Resources. Seminars.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Help to Schools. Jul 1.
— Nation. Commiss. Mar 1. Jul 3. Aug 7. Nov 7.
— Pacific Conference. May 1. Jun 1. Aug 3.
— Unesco Strengthened. Mar 6.
— *See* CIER. Reconstruction.
UNIVERSITY Development. Nov 6.
— Needs. Booklet on. Dec 6.
— of Iran. Oct 3.
— Problems. Apr 8. Aug 1.
— Utrecht Conf. Feb 5. Apr 8. Jun 8 Aug 1. Sep 1.
— War-Devastated. Film. Aug 2.
UNSCCUR. *See* Resources.

W

WAR Not Inevitable. Feb 1.
WAY OF LIFE Book Series. Mar 6. Nov 5.
WOMEN and Unesco. Nov 7.
WORK CAMPS. *See* Youth.
WORLD Citizens. May 4.
— Civilization. Nov 1. 6.
— Society. Mar 2. Aug 1. 2. 6.
— *See* Culture. Humanism.

Y

YOUTH: Camps. May 2. Jun 8. Nov 4.
— *See* Charter.

CUMULATIVE INDEX OF NAMES

Aboukater, J. Feb 6.
Aboussouan, C. Oct 3.
Aleman, M. Feb 7.
Allen, G.V., Dec-Janv 7. 8.
Alzona, E. Aug 7.
Auger, P. Mar 2. Aug 3.
Azam, V. Nov 2.

Barnes, H.M. Jun 1.
Bechara El-Khoury Nov 1.
Beeby, C.E. Mar 2. May 1.
Benedict, R. Oct 7.
Benton, W. Mar 6.
Bidault, G. Dec-Jan 8.
Blum, L. May 5.
Bosch-Gimpera, P. Mar 2. May 7.
Bowers, J. Feb 4.
Brodersen, A. Feb 7.
Bronowski, J. Dec-Jan 3.

Cabrini, G. Oct 2.
Cacciapuoti, N.B. Oct 6.
Calder, R. Feb 6.
Cantril, H. Mar 2. Jun 2.
Carneiro, P. Dec-Jan 8.
Carrion, B. Mar 6.
Carter, E.J. Feb 6.
Carter, W.D. Aug 6.
Cassin, R. July 8.
Chao, Y. R. Jun 5.
Chen Yuan, Jun 6.
Cheng Chi-Pao, Jul 7.
Correa de Azevedo, L.H. Apr 7. Aug 8.
Cortesao, A. Sep 7.

Desjardin, P. Oct 4.
Doré, V. Feb 2.
Drzewieski, B. Feb 5, May 2.

Eisennower, M.S. Dec-Jan 7. 8.
Elfandi, S. Nov 3
Ferenczi, E. Mar 3.
Flornoy, B. Apr 7.
Frangie, H. Dec-Jan 8.
Gabriel, E. Apr 4.
Gandhi, Mahatma K. Mar 2, Aug. 8.
Gide, A. Apr 5.
Grierson, J. Feb 3. Apr 1.
Gual Vidal, M. Feb 7.
Hamlin, C.J. Oct 8.
Havet, J. Aug 8.
Hepp, F. Jun 3. Oct 2.
Hercik, V. Oct 6.
Hombourger, E. Jul 6.
Huxley, A. Aug 8.
Huxley, J. Feb 1. Mar 4. Apr 1. 3; May 1. Jun 3. Jul 1. Oct 1. Nov 1. Dec-Jan 4. 8.
Jedlicka, B. Sep 7.
Kaur, R.A. Nov 7.
Kenworthy, L.S. May 4.
King Chu, Dec-Jan 8.
Kruyt, H.R. Aug 2.
Kuo Yu-Shou Feb 5. Apr 3. 8. Jun 2.
Kurtz, M. Jul 6.
Laski, H.J. Aug 8.
Laves, W.H.C. Feb 2. Apr 2. Jun 7. Sep 4.
Leroy, J. Jul 7.
Lin Yutang, Aug 2, Sep 3.
Maheu, R. Jun 7.
Maleki, A.H. Oct 3.
Malik, C. Nov 8.
Malina, F.J. Jul 4.
Marcus, S. Mar 3.
Maritain, J. Feb 1. 8. Aug 8. Sep 3.
Maroun. Mgr J. Feb 6.
Martin, P.W. Mar 6.
Mayoux, J.J. Feb 7.
Menzies, G. Mar 2
Metraux, A. Apr 4.
Michelsen, B. Apr 6.
Needham, J. Feb 2. Apr 6.
Nehru, Pandit J. Nov 6
Oskoui, Akbar Jul 7.
Priestley, J.B. Feb 3, May 3.
Quillen, J. Oct 7.
Radhakrishnan, S. Mar 2.
Read, H. Jun 6
Reid, J.B. May 6.
Rickman, J. Jul 3.
Rivolta, A. Aug 2.
Roosevelt, E. Jul 8. Dec-Jan 1.
Salacrou, A. Jun 6.
Slonimski, A. Feb 3.
Soupault, P. Jul 2.
Sviggum, I. Jun 8.
Taha Hussein Nov 3.
Tavares Bastos, A-D. Sep 8.
Thomas, J. Mar 7.
Torres Bodet, J. Dec-Jan 1. 2. 4.
Trevelyan, M. Jul 2.
Truman, H. Mar 1.
Van Vliet, W. May 2.
Voskovec, G Sep 2.
Wagley, C. Jul 5.
Walker, E.R. Feb 2.
Williams, W.E. Oct 8.
Wright, Q. Aug 8.
Yen, J. Mar 7.
Zuckerman, J. Sep 2.